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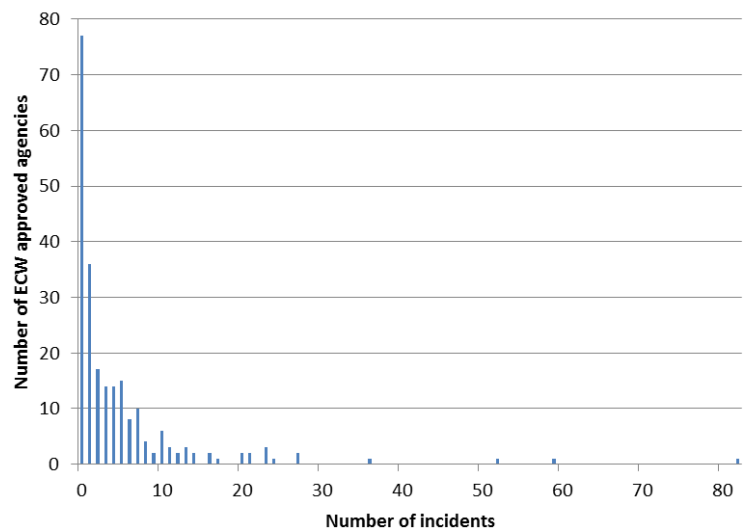
Electronic Control Weapons in Massachusetts: 2015

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This report examines data reported by Massachusetts law enforcement agencies with approved electronic control weapons (ECW, commonly referred to as stun guns or Tasers®) training programs for the period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. Approved agencies are required to complete and submit semi-annual ECW reports on information related to: 1) the number of sworn officers serving the agency; 2) the number of ECW-trained officers serving the agency; 3) the number of ECWs owned by the agency; 4) the number of total incidents that occurred during the reporting period; 5) general details about each incident (e.g., warnings, deployments, submissions, etc.); and 6) demographic information about the subject.

During 2015, the 230 **electronic control weapons (ECW) approved agencies**¹ in Massachusetts (see *Legislative Language*, pg. 2) cumulatively reported 1,102 **ECW incidents**, with the number of ECW incidents ranging from 0 incidents (77 agencies) to 82 incidents (1 agency) (Figure 1). A little over three-quarters of approved agencies had between 0 and 5 incidents; just under a quarter had more than 5 incidents, including 4 agencies with more than 30 incidents. The incidents reported by these 4 agencies accounted for about a fifth (20.8%) of all ECW incidents in 2015 (Appendix table 1, pgs. 8-13).

Figure 1. Number of ECW incidents by ECW approved agencies, calendar year 2015



¹ For Terms and Definitions, see pg. 7

Legislative Language

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 140, Section 131J permits the use of electronic control weapons (ECW) by law enforcement personnel in the course of their official duties, provided that they have completed a training course approved by the Secretary of Public Safety and Security. Moreover, the statute requires that ECW devices contain a mechanism in order to track the number of times each weapon is deployed (as amended by St. 2004, c. 170, § 1). In October 2004, in response to Chapter 170 of the Acts of 2004, the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) promulgated 501 CMR 8.00 *et seq.*, regulations governing the sale of electronic control weapons in the Commonwealth and the training of law enforcement personnel on the appropriate use of such weapons. In September 2005, the Secretary of Public Safety and Security began authorizing ECW training programs in order to facilitate the purchase and use of ECWs by law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth.

The law further states that the Secretary of Public Safety and Security shall develop a uniform protocol directing state and municipal police officers to collect data pursuant to this act. Such data shall include the number of times the device or weapon has been fired and the identifying characteristics, such as race and sex, of the individuals who have been fired upon.

Law enforcement agencies may request approval from the Secretary of Public Safety and Security for their proposed ECW training programs on a rolling basis over the course of a calendar year. Once approved, the law enforcement agency is required to report on its ECW usage, regardless of whether equipment and training has been procured.

CURRENT TRENDS

From 2014 to 2015, ECW incidents increased 12.4% (Figure 2). This is a sizable increase compared to the rate of growth during 2014 (3.3%), but very similar to the rate of growth during 2013 (12.8%). While the number of ECW incidents increased annually between the years 2010 and 2015, the rate of increase lessened over that time. For example, from 2010 to 2011, ECW

incidents grew by 89.5%. This rate decreased to 61.4% the following year. Since yearend 2013, rates of growth have not exceeded 13%.

Though the number of ECW incidents grew annually since 2010, this growth has not paralleled growth in approved agencies and their characteristics (Table 1). Between 2010 and 2011, ECW incidents increased at a much higher rate (89.5%) than ECW approved agencies (50%). Between 2011 and 2012, growth in ECW incidents (61.4%) continued to outpace growth in approved agencies (17.9%), as well as ECW trained officers (28%), and agency owned devices (32.4%). However, since yearend 2013, and continuing through yearend 2015, the number of ECW approved agencies, trained officers, and agency owned devices grew at a faster rate than ECW incidents. Notably, at yearend 2014, ECW trained officers increased at over 4 times the rate of ECW incidents (16.1% vs. 3.3%) and agency owned devices increased at over 9 times (29.9%) the rate of ECW incidents. At yearend 2015, ECW trained officers and agency owned devices outpaced growth in

Figure 2. ECW incidents, calendar years 2010-2015

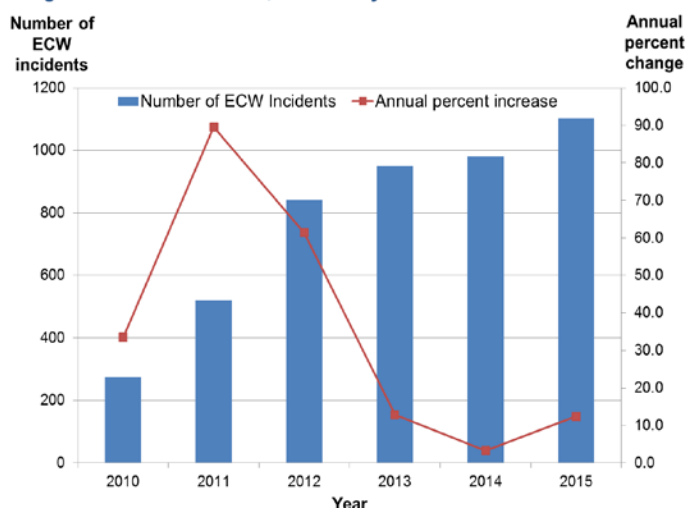


Table 1. Characteristics of ECW approved agencies, calendar years 2010-2015

Characteristic	Number						Annual percent change				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
ECW incidents	275	521	841	949	980	1,102	89.5 %	61.4 %	12.8 %	3.3 %	12.4 %
ECW approved agencies	82	123	145	172	195	230	50.0 %	17.9 %	18.6 %	13.4 %	17.9 %
Sworn officers ^a	--	6,839	7,564	8,648	9,318	11,139	/ %	10.6 %	14.3 %	7.7 %	19.5 %
ECW trained officers	--	3,134	4,013	4,620	5,363	6,512	/ %	28.0 %	15.1 %	16.1 %	21.4 %
ECW agency owned devices	--	1,656	2,193	2,586	3,358	4,223	/ %	32.4 %	17.9 %	29.9 %	25.8 %

--Data not available for these years.

/ Not calculated.

^aSworn officers serving in ECW approved agencies.

ECW incidents by 9 and 13.4 percentage points, respectively.

ECW CONTACTS

From January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015, ECW approved agencies reported 1,149 **ECW contacts**.² A small number of these contacts (11) involved non-human subjects such as dogs or other animals. The remaining 1,138 contacts comprised human subjects.

The majority (91%) of the 1,138 human contacts involved male subjects ([Appendix table 2, pg. 14](#)). About two-thirds comprised white subjects (66.7%), followed by black subjects (17%), Hispanic subjects (13.6%), and subjects of other races (0.9%).³ Half of subjects were between 20 and 34 years of age (49.8%); one third (32.7%) were between 35 and 59 years of age

([Appendix table 3, pg. 15](#)). Individuals younger than 20 years of age and individuals 60 years of age or older represented the smallest percent of ECW subjects (8.6% and 2%, respectively).

ECW WARNINGS

Of the 1,138 ECW contacts with human subjects, approximately 90% began with the officer issuing at least one ECW warning type (**verbal warning**, **laser warning**, and/or **spark warning**) in order to gain the subject's submission ([Table 2](#)). Officers issued one

Table 2. Distribution of ECW warning types amongst contacts involving warnings, calendar year 2015

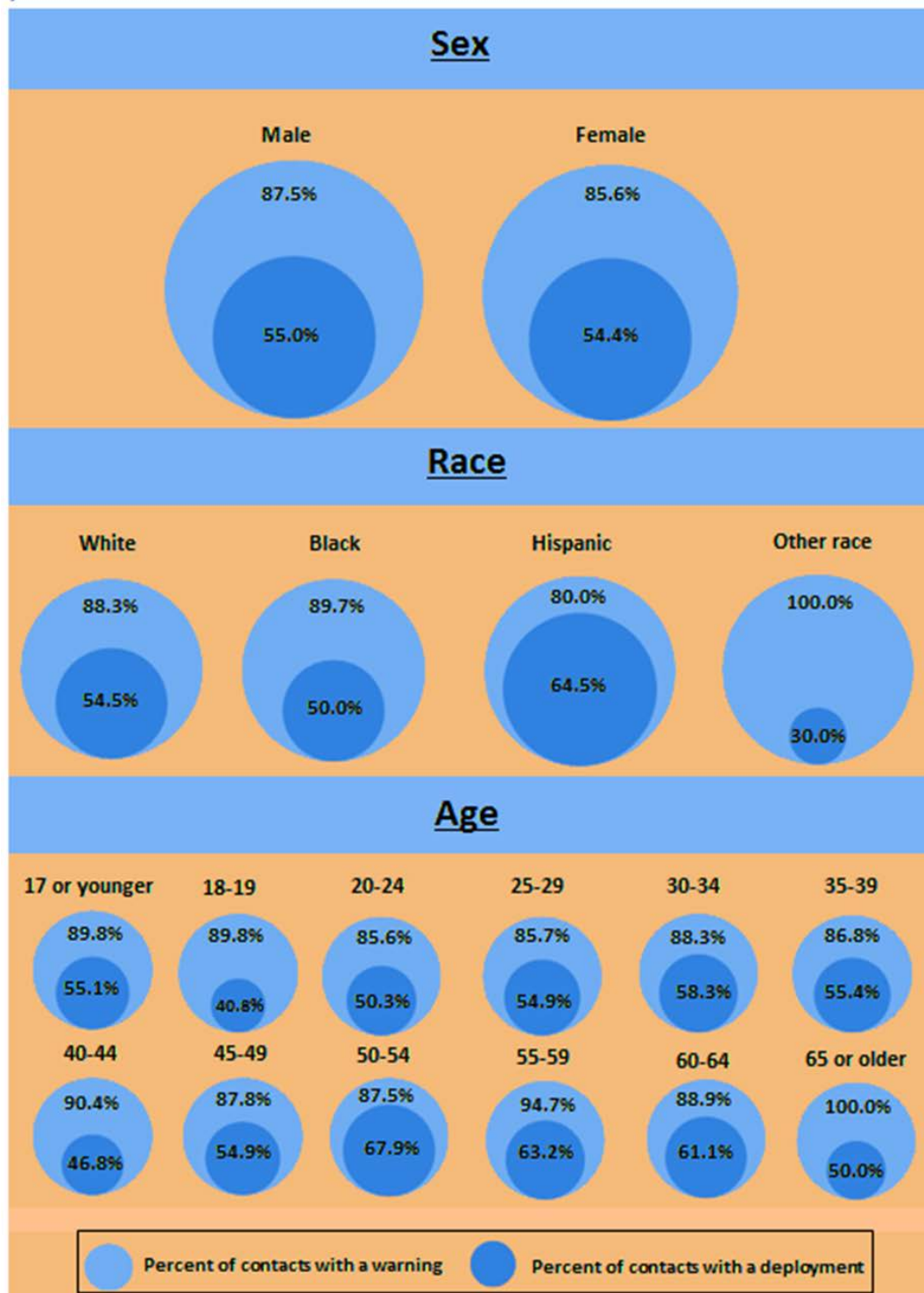
Characteristic	Contacts		Submissions		Percent submitted
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	995	100.0 %	421	100.0 %	42.3 %
One warning	560	56.3	188	44.7	33.6
Verbal	521	52.4	160	38.0	30.7
Laser	36	3.6	26	6.2	72.2
Spark	3	.3	2	.5	66.7
Multiple warnings	435	43.7	233	55.3	53.6
Verbal/laser	386	38.8	218	51.8	56.5
Verbal/spark	26	2.6	9	2.1	34.6
Laser/spark	0	.0	0	.0	/
Verbal/laser/spark	23	2.3	6	1.4	26.1

/ Not calculated.

² Multiple ECW contacts can occur during a single ECW incident. For example, an incident in which two officers deploy their individual ECWs at a single subject is considered to be two contacts and one incident. This report details ECW contacts between officers and subjects.

³ *Other* comprises race categories of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and a combination of two or more races.

Figure 3. Percent of contacts involving a warning and weapon deployment, by subject characteristic, calendar year 2015



warning type in 56.3% of contacts. The remaining 43.7% of contacts involved a combination of multiple warning types. Laser warnings had the highest rate of submission (72.2%), followed by spark warnings (66.7%), and combined verbal and laser warnings (56.5%). Verbal warnings and combined verbal, laser, and spark warnings had the lowest likelihood of subject submission (30.7% and 26.1%, respectively).

Male subjects received an ECW warning slightly more often than female subjects (87.5% and 85.6%, respectively) (Figure 3). Amongst the four racial categories, officers issued a warning to black subjects

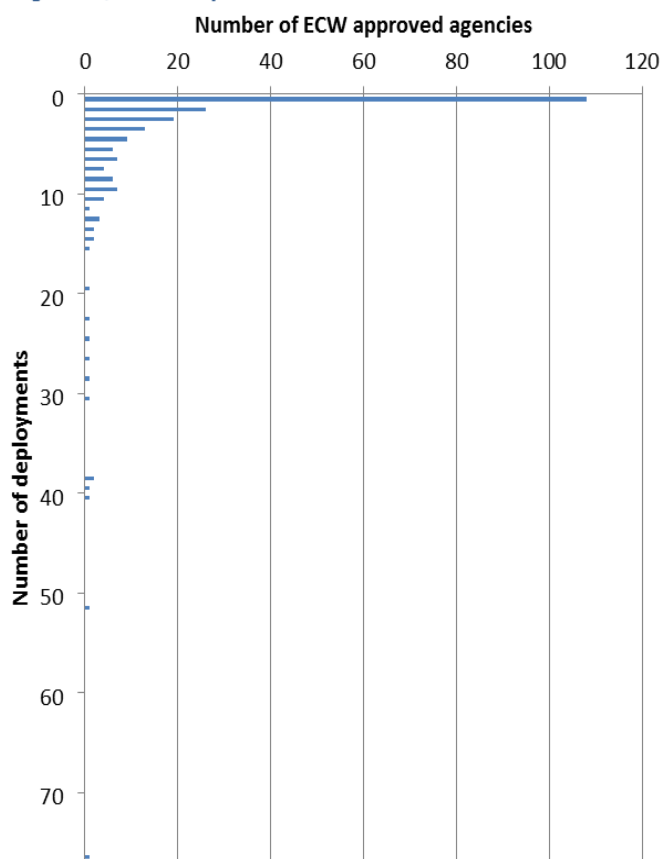
(89.7%) more frequently than white subjects (88.3%) and Hispanic subjects (80%). Individuals between 55 and 59 years of age were subjected to a warning 94.7% of the time. Amongst other age categories, the likelihood of being warned varied by only 4.8 percentage points from a low of 85.6% (20-24 years of age) to a high of 90.4% (40-44 years of age). Interestingly, subjects of other races and subjects 65 years of age and older received a warning during every contact.

A minimal number of contacts (141, 12.4%) had no warnings.⁴ Agencies indicated that sudden actions by the subject (i.e., subjects becoming immediately combative during handcuffing) required immediate weapon deployment and precluded an opportunity for the officer to issue a warning. Additionally, incidents involving two or more officers may result in one warning but multiple deployments from each officer.

ECW DEPLOYMENTS

Of the 230 ECW approved agencies, almost half (47%) indicated no weapon deployments (Figure 4). A total of 122 agencies reported 937 weapon (probe and/or stun) deployments, with only 15 of these agencies responsible for 50.6% of all deployments. Most agencies (110) reported between 1 and 15 deployments (Appendix table 4, pgs. 16-21).

Figure 4: Number of ECW deployments by approved agencies, calendar year 2015



⁴ A small number of contacts (.2%) did not contain information indicating whether the officer issued an ECW warning.

Officers deployed their weapons in over half (619) of all contacts, with an overall subject submission rate of 77.1% (Table 3). Almost half of these contacts (48.9%) involved individual **probe deployments** (the firing of two small-dart-like probes from the ECW, which attach to the subject) followed by individual **stun deployments** (bringing the ECW device into direct contact with the subject's skin or clothing) (43.6%), and a combination of probe and stun deployments (7.4%).

Subjects submitted to individual stun deployments more often than individual probe deployments (82.2% and 74.3% submission rates, respectively). Combined probe and stun deployments had a submission rate of 65.2%.

Officers deployed their weapons on male subjects nearly as often as female subjects (55% and 54.4%, respectively) (Figure 3, pg. 4). Hispanic subjects experienced the greatest likelihood of weapon deployment (64.5%) followed by white subjects (54.5%), black subjects (50%), and subjects whose race was reported as other (30%). Amongst subject age categories, contacts with subjects between 50 and 54 years of age had the highest likelihood of weapon deployment (67.9%) while contacts with subjects between 18 and 19 years of age had the lowest likelihood of weapon deployment (40.8%). The chance of receiving a weapon deployment varied by 16.4 percentage points amongst the other age categories, from a high of 63.2% (55-59 years of age) to a low of 46.8% (40-44 years of age).

Table 3. Distribution of submissions by deployment types, calendar year 2015

Characteristic	Deployments		Submissions		Percent submitted
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	619	100.0 %	477	100.0 %	77.1 %
Probe	303	48.9	225	47.2	74.3
Stun	270	43.6	222	46.5	82.2
Combined probe and stun	46	7.4	30	6.3	65.2

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

5-second cycle— a five second electrical charge resulting from a probe deployment.

ECW approved agency— a law enforcement agency in Massachusetts with an electronic control weapons training program approved by the Secretary of Public Safety and Security.

ECW contact— an individual officer's warning and/or deployment of an ECW towards a single subject.

ECW deployment:

Probe deployment— the act of firing two small dart-like probes from the ECW, which attach to the subject. The device then delivers a 5-second electrical cycle in order to incapacitate the subject.

Stun deployment— the act of bringing the ECW device into direct contact with the subject's skin or clothing in order to induce localized pain.

ECW incident— an event in which an officer (or group of officers) issue a warning and/or deploy an ECW towards a single subject.

ECW warning:

Laser warning— a visual warning whereby an officer employs the laser function of the ECW device to indicate that an ECW will be deployed.

Spark warning— a visual warning whereby an officer employs a spark on a handheld stun device in order to demonstrate its effectiveness.

Verbal warning— a spoken warning whereby an officer indicates to a subject that an ECW may be used. These warnings can be direct, "Stop or you will be tased," or indirect such as when an officer verbally warns other officers that an ECW is about to be deployed (e.g., "Taser, Taser, Taser").

Electronic control weapon— a device utilized to incapacitate a subject without causing serious injury, by administering an electric shock.

Appendix table 1. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW incidents, calendar years 2011-2015

Agency type	Number of incidents				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	521	841	949	980	1,102
Non-municipal	4	2	0	2	2
Cape Cod Regional Law Enforcement Council	0	0	0	0	0
Central Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council	--	--	--	--	1
Clark University	--	--	--	--	0
Martha's Vineyard Police Tactical Response Team	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts State Police	3	2	0	0	0
Massasoit Community College	--	--	--	0	0
Northeast Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council	1	0	0	2	0
Municipal	517	839	949	978	1,100
Abington	0	9	3	2	1
Acushnet	--	0	2	5	6
Adams	1	1	4	1	3
Amesbury	5	6	0	0	0
Andover	2	2	2	2	3
Aquinnah	--	--	--	0	0
Ashburnham	6	0	3	4	3
Ashland	--	--	--	--	0
Athol	--	11	41	26	7
Attleboro	14	17	10	6	12
Auburn	--	--	0	8	5
Avon	--	--	--	--	1
Ayer	--	5	10	4	3
Barnstable	33	36	45	25	27
Barre	--	3	6	4	4
Becket	--	--	--	0	0
Belchertown	2	2	4	4	0
Berkley	0	0	0	0	0
Bernardston	0	1	0	0	1
Beverly	0	0	0	0	7
Billerica	2	5	4	2	4
Blackstone	2	2	1	1	3
Blandford	--	--	--	--	0
Bourne	--	10	12	7	3
Boxborough	--	--	0	2	2
Boxford	--	--	--	0	0
Brewster	--	--	0	0	3
Bridgewater	2	0	2	2	4
Brockton	--	--	6	30	27
Brookfield	--	--	2	7	5
Canton	1	3	2	2	4

-- Data not collected as agency did not have an approved ECW training program.

Appendix table 1-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW incidents, calendar years 2011-2015

Agency type	Number of incidents				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carver	--	--	2	0	5
Charlton	--	--	--	--	0
Chelmsford	3	3	1	2	1
Chelsea	17	6	15	8	5
Chicopee	--	--	--	--	1
Chilmark	--	--	--	--	0
Clinton	--	--	0	15	10
Concord	0	0	1	0	1
Dalton	3	1	0	0	1
Danvers	--	0	5	12	10
Dartmouth	0	8	13	9	9
Deerfield	7	5	3	1	2
Dennis	0	2	5	1	10
Dighton	0	0	0	0	2
Douglas	--	--	--	--	0
Dover	--	0	2	1	1
Dracut	--	--	5	3	5
Dunstable	--	--	0	0	0
Duxbury	2	2	2	1	2
East Bridgewater	--	3	2	4	1
East Brookfield	2	2	2	1	0
Eastham	1	1	1	0	0
Easton	--	--	--	--	1
Edgartown	--	--	2	4	3
Erving	--	0	0	1	1
Essex	--	--	--	--	0
Everett	--	--	7	17	23
Fairhaven	9	7	5	2	2
Fall River	28	44	37	29	36
Falmouth	--	15	12	22	20
Fitchburg	--	--	--	--	0
Foxborough	1	6	2	7	7
Framingham	3	4	2	7	8
Franklin	1	3	6	4	5
Freetown	3	0	2	7	1
Gardner	5	12	10	13	13
Georgetown	1	0	1	0	0
Gill	0	0	1	1	0
Gosnold	--	--	--	0	0
Grafton	--	--	0	5	7
Granville	0	0	0	0	0
Great Barrington	--	--	3	12	5
Greenfield	18	12	9	6	3
Groton	0	0	0	0	1

-- Data not collected as agency did not have an approved ECW training program.

Appendix table 1-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW incidents, calendar years 2011-2015

Agency type	Number of incidents				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Groveland	0	1	0	0	0
Hampden	--	2	0	0	1
Hanson	--	--	0	4	2
Hardwick	4	3	3	1	1
Harwich	6	0	2	3	2
Haverhill	--	--	--	--	0
Hingham	2	11	5	7	3
Holden	0	0	2	3	0
Holliston	--	--	--	0	0
Holyoke	--	6	37	27	9
Hopedale	5	0	0	2	0
Hubbardston	3	4	1	4	1
Hudson	0	4	5	6	4
Hull	--	--	--	2	7
Ipswich	0	0	0	0	3
Kingston	--	--	--	--	3
Lakeville	--	--	--	0	16
Lanesborough	--	0	0	1	0
Lawrence	19	26	26	57	52
Lee	--	2	0	0	0
Leicester	--	--	--	--	1
Lenox	--	0	2	0	1
Leominster	23	18	10	10	17
Littleton	3	1	2	1	3
Ludlow	--	--	--	--	0
Lunenburg	--	--	--	0	0
Lynnfield	0	0	0	0	0
Mansfield	5	4	1	3	8
Marblehead	--	--	0	1	1
Marion	--	0	9	1	5
Marlborough	--	0	12	11	10
Marshfield	--	--	--	5	7
Mashpee	6	7	7	4	5
Maynard	0	0	2	5	4
Mendon	1	2	0	1	2
Merrimac	--	--	--	--	2
Methuen	6	1	4	3	13
Middleborough	13	10	6	15	7
Middleton	0	3	1	3	0
Milford	2	3	16	6	6
Millbury	--	--	1	10	6
Millville	4	1	0	2	0
Montague	2	0	0	5	0
Nantucket	2	5	2	2	1

-- Data not collected as agency did not have an approved ECW training program.

Appendix table 1-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW incidents, calendar years 2011-2015

Agency type	Number of incidents				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Natick	10	3	10	7	8
Needham	--	--	--	--	2
New Bedford	14	145	125	105	82
New Braintree	0	0	0	0	0
New Marlborough	--	--	--	--	0
New bury	--	--	2	0	1
New buryport	--	--	--	--	0
Norfolk	0	0	1	4	1
North Adams	5	4	5	1	1
North Andover	--	0	0	0	0
North Attleboro	0	0	0	2	2
North Brookfield	1	2	3	1	0
North Reading	0	0	0	0	1
Northborough	0	0	0	0	2
Northfield	0	0	0	0	0
Norton	8	5	12	9	6
Norwell	--	--	--	--	0
Norwood	1	16	12	10	6
Oak Bluffs	--	--	1	4	4
Oakham	--	--	--	0	4
Orange	--	--	--	--	0
Orleans	--	--	--	0	4
Oxford	0	14	8	10	3
Palmer	--	7	24	13	7
Paxton	0	0	1	0	2
Peabody	3	5	3	3	1
Pembroke	2	8	3	4	5
Pepperell	4	3	6	4	4
Petersham	0	0	1	0	0
Phillipston	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsfield	24	14	13	11	8
Plainville	0	0	3	5	0
Plymouth	4	35	31	22	23
Plympton	1	0	0	2	2
Provincetown	2	2	5	2	5
Randolph	--	--	--	--	6
Raynham	1	0	6	5	5
Rehoboth	0	10	0	3	1
Revere	--	--	--	0	21
Rockland	4	7	7	8	7
Rowley	0	0	0	1	0
Rutland	--	--	--	--	1
Salem	--	--	--	--	0
Salisbury	4	7	2	1	0

-- Data not collected as agency did not have an approved ECW training program.

Appendix table 1-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW incidents, calendar years 2011-2015

Agency type	Number of incidents				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sandwich	0	2	6	2	0
Seekonk	6	3	17	7	5
Sharon	0	0	0	1	0
Sheffield	--	--	--	0	4
Sherborn	3	3	0	0	1
Shirley	--	--	--	--	0
Shrewsbury	--	--	--	0	0
Somerset	2	1	3	1	0
South Hadley	1	5	0	3	5
Southborough	--	--	--	0	0
Southbridge	10	36	18	15	21
Southwick	--	--	2	1	0
Spencer	3	3	10	2	10
Springfield	--	--	--	--	14
Sterling	0	2	0	3	0
Stockbridge	--	--	--	--	2
Stoughton	--	6	24	13	20
Stow	--	--	--	--	0
Sturbridge	0	1	1	6	10
Sudbury	--	--	--	0	0
Sunderland	--	0	0	0	0
Sutton	--	--	--	--	0
Swampscott	--	0	0	2	0
Swansea	2	3	4	4	4
Taunton	13	22	18	27	12
Templeton	6	0	2	3	1
Tewksbury	5	12	11	9	14
Tisbury	--	--	0	0	2
Topsfield	2	3	0	0	0
Townsend	--	--	--	0	1
Truro	1	2	2	2	0
Tyngsborough	0	0	1	1	7
Upton	--	--	0	0	0
Uxbridge	--	--	--	0	0
Walpole	--	--	--	2	11
Wareham	14	31	14	27	24
Warren	--	--	2	0	1
Warwick	--	--	0	0	0
Webster	25	9	8	11	13
Wellfleet	--	--	1	0	0
Wenham	--	--	--	--	0
West Boylston	2	0	1	2	1
West Bridgewater	--	--	0	1	5
West Brookfield	--	--	3	2	1

-- Data not collected as agency did not have an approved ECW training program.

Appendix table 1-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW incidents, calendar years 2011-2015

Agency type	Number of incidents				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
West Springfield	0	0	1	6	16
West Stockbridge	--	--	--	--	0
West Tisbury	--	--	--	0	0
Westfield	26	18	16	14	23
Westminster	2	5	2	1	4
Westport	0	2	6	1	1
Westwood	--	--	--	0	0
Weymouth	--	--	--	--	0
Whitman	--	--	--	--	11
Williamstown	2	1	5	2	2
Winchendon	3	3	6	1	6
Winchester	--	--	--	--	0
Woburn	--	--	0	3	4
Worcester	9	7	4	9	59
Wrentham	--	--	--	3	11
Yarmouth	12	9	4	10	6

-- Data not collected as agency did not have an approved ECW training program.

Appendix table 2. Distribution of ECW contacts, warnings, and deployments by subject sex and race, calendar year 2015

Characteristic	Contacts		Warnings		Deployments		Percent of contacts with a warning	Percent of contacts with a weapon deployment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	1,138	100.0 %	995	100.0 %	619	100.0 %	87.4 %	54.4 %
Sex	1,138	100.0 %	995	100.0 %	619	100.0 %	87.4 %	54.4 %
Male	1,036	91.0	907	91.2	570	92.1	87.5	55.0
Female	90	7.9	77	7.7	49	7.9	85.6	54.4
Unknown	12	1.1	11	1.1	0	.0	91.7	.0
Race	1,138	100.0 %	995	100.0 %	619	100.0 %	87.4 %	54.4 %
White	759	66.7	670	67.3	414	66.9	88.3	54.5
Black	194	17.0	174	17.5	97	15.7	89.7	50.0
Hispanic	155	13.6	124	12.5	100	16.2	80.0	64.5
Other ^a	10	.9	10	1.0	3	.5	100.0	30.0
Unknown	20	1.8	17	1.7	5	.8	85.0	25.0

^aThe race/ethnic categories of American Indian/Alaska native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, two or more races, and other (specified) comprise *other*.

Appendix table 3. Distribution of ECW contacts, warnings, and deployments by subject age, calendar year 2015

Characteristic	Contacts		Warnings		Deployments		Percent of contacts with a warning	Percent of contacts with a weapon deployment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	1,138	100.0 %	995	100.0 %	619	100.0 %	87.4 %	54.4 %
17 or younger	49	4.3	44	4.4	27	4.4	89.8	55.1
18-19	49	4.3	44	4.4	20	3.2	89.8	40.8
20-24	167	14.7	143	14.4	84	13.6	85.6	50.3
25-29	237	20.8	203	20.4	130	21.0	85.7	54.9
30-34	163	14.3	144	14.5	95	15.3	88.3	58.3
35-39	121	10.6	105	10.6	67	10.8	86.8	55.4
40-44	94	8.3	85	8.5	44	7.1	90.4	46.8
45-49	82	7.2	72	7.2	45	7.3	87.8	54.9
50-54	56	4.9	49	4.9	38	6.1	87.5	67.9
55-59	19	1.7	18	1.8	12	1.9	94.7	63.2
60-64	18	1.6	16	1.6	11	1.8	88.9	61.1
65 or older	4	.4	4	.4	2	.3	100.0	50.0
Unknown	79	6.9	68	6.8	44	7.1	86.1	55.7

Appendix table 4. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW deployments, calendar year 2015

Agency Type	Number of Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Total	469	468	937
Non-municipal	1	0	1
Cape Cod Regional Law Enforcement Council	0	0	0
Central Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council	0	0	0
Clark University	0	0	0
Martha's Vineyard Police Tactical Response Team	1	0	1
Massachusetts State Police	0	0	0
Massasoit Community College	0	0	0
Northeast Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council	0	0	0
Municipal	468	468	936
Abington	1	0	1
Acushnet	5	5	10
Adams	3	1	4
Amesbury	0	0	0
Andover	1	3	4
Aquinnah	0	0	0
Ashburnham	5	0	5
Ashland	0	0	0
Athol	3	1	4
Attleboro	6	1	7
Auburn	3	3	6
Avon	1	0	1
Ayer	0	0	0
Barnstable	26	12	38
Barre	0	0	0
Becket	0	0	0
Belchertown	0	0	0
Berkley	0	0	0
Bernardston	1	0	1
Beverly	4	8	12
Billerica	5	0	5
Blackstone	0	2	2
Blandford	0	0	0
Bourne	0	5	5
Boxborough	1	0	1
Boxford	0	0	0
Brewster	2	0	2
Bridgewater	0	0	0
Brockton	21	19	40
Brookfield	0	1	1
Canton	0	0	0

Appendix table 4-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW deployments, calendar year 2015

Agency Type	Number of Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Carver	1	8	9
Charlton	0	0	0
Chelmsford	0	0	0
Chelsea	3	3	6
Chicopee	0	0	0
Chilmark	0	0	0
Clinton	4	4	8
Concord	2	0	2
Dalton	0	0	0
Danvers	0	5	5
Dartmouth	4	9	13
Deerfield	0	0	0
Dennis	4	0	4
Dighton	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0
Dover	0	1	1
Dracut	1	0	1
Dunstable	0	0	0
Duxbury	3	0	3
East Bridgewater	0	0	0
East Brookfield	0	0	0
Eastham	0	0	0
Easton	0	1	1
Edgartown	0	1	1
Erving	1	0	1
Essex	0	0	0
Everett	15	15	30
Fairhaven	1	1	2
Fall River	8	11	19
Falmouth	7	4	11
Fitchburg	0	0	0
Foxborough	2	5	7
Framingham	8	4	12
Franklin	2	4	6
Freetown	0	2	2
Gardner	4	5	9
Georgetown	0	0	0
Gill	0	0	0
Gosnold	0	0	0
Grafton	3	1	4
Granville	0	0	0
Great Barrington	7	2	9
Greenfield	1	0	1
Groton	3	0	3

Appendix table 4-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW deployments, calendar year 2015

Agency Type	Number of Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Groveland	0	0	0
Hampden	0	1	1
Hanson	1	2	3
Hardwick	1	0	1
Harwich	0	0	0
Haverhill	0	0	0
Hingham	0	0	0
Holden	0	0	0
Holliston	0	0	0
Holyoke	2	12	14
Hopedale	0	0	0
Hubbardston	0	0	0
Hudson	1	4	5
Hull	2	4	6
Ipswich	1	1	2
Kingston	0	1	1
Lakeville	6	2	8
Lanesborough	0	0	0
Lawrence	27	24	51
Lee	0	0	0
Leicester	1	0	1
Lenox	0	0	0
Leominster	8	7	15
Littleton	0	0	0
Ludlow	0	0	0
Lunenburg	0	0	0
Lynnfield	0	0	0
Mansfield	3	0	3
Marblehead	0	0	0
Marion	0	3	3
Marlborough	4	1	5
Marshfield	2	8	10
Mashpee	5	1	6
Maynard	1	3	4
Mendon	2	1	3
Merrimac	0	0	0
Methuen	5	5	10
Middleborough	3	0	3
Middleton	0	0	0
Milford	2	7	9
Millbury	2	0	2
Millville	0	0	0
Montague	0	0	0
Nantucket	2	0	2

Appendix table 4-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW deployments, calendar year 2015

Agency Type	Number of Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Natick	3	5	8
Needham	1	1	2
New Bedford	49	27	76
New Braintree	0	0	0
New Marlborough	0	0	0
New bury	0	1	1
New buryport	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	1	1
North Adams	0	1	1
North Andover	0	0	0
North Attleboro	1	1	2
North Brookfield	0	0	0
North Reading	0	0	0
Northborough	0	0	0
Northfield	0	0	0
Norton	2	0	2
Norwell	0	0	0
Norwood	3	5	8
Oak Bluffs	0	0	0
Oakham	0	2	2
Orange	0	0	0
Orleans	0	0	0
Oxford	0	0	0
Palmer	0	2	2
Paxton	1	1	2
Peabody	0	0	0
Pembroke	0	9	9
Pepperell	1	0	1
Petersham	0	0	0
Phillipston	0	0	0
Pittsfield	9	0	9
Plainville	0	0	0
Plymouth	17	11	28
Plympton	0	0	0
Provincetown	1	2	3
Randolph	2	2	4
Raynham	2	2	4
Rehoboth	0	0	0
Revere	5	21	26
Rockland	2	7	9
Rowley	0	0	0
Rutland	0	0	0
Salem	0	0	0
Salisbury	0	0	0

Appendix table 4-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW deployments, calendar year 2015

Agency Type	Number of Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Sandwich	0	0	0
Seekonk	1	2	3
Sharon	0	0	0
Sheffield	1	0	1
Sherborn	0	0	0
Shirley	0	0	0
Shrewsbury	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0
South Hadley	0	1	1
Southborough	0	0	0
Southbridge	4	10	14
Southwick	0	0	0
Spencer	0	2	2
Springfield	5	8	13
Sterling	0	0	0
Stockbridge	0	0	0
Stoughton	3	4	7
Stow	0	0	0
Sturbridge	2	1	3
Sudbury	0	0	0
Sunderland	0	0	0
Sutton	0	0	0
Swampscott	0	0	0
Swansea	0	1	1
Taunton	22	0	22
Templeton	0	0	0
Tewksbury	4	4	8
Tisbury	2	0	2
Topsfield	0	0	0
Townsend	0	1	1
Truro	0	0	0
Tyngsborough	4	2	6
Upton	0	0	0
Uxbridge	0	0	0
Walpole	4	6	10
Wareham	14	25	39
Warren	0	2	2
Warwick	0	0	0
Webster	3	5	8
Wellfleet	0	0	0
Wenham	0	0	0
West Boylston	1	0	1
West Bridgewater	3	0	3
West Brookfield	0	0	0

Appendix table 4-cont. Number of municipal and non-municipal ECW deployments, calendar year 2015

Agency Type	Number of Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
West Springfield	8	4	12
West Stockbridge	0	0	0
West Tisbury	0	0	0
Westfield	14	24	38
Westminster	0	3	3
Westport	1	0	1
Westwood	0	0	0
Weymouth	0	0	0
Whitman	1	5	6
Williamstown	4	0	4
Winchendon	0	3	3
Winchester	0	0	0
Woburn	2	0	2
Worcester	12	12	24
Wrentham	0	2	2
Yarmouth	1	6	7

ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS DIVISION

A division of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Office of Grants and Research, the Research and Policy Analysis Division (RPAD) uses research and evaluation to promote public safety. RPAD works on a number of projects including: electronic control weapons reporting, provider sexual crime report analysis, cost-benefit analysis of evidence based programs; the collection of statewide county release data and recidivism; the development of criminal justice data standards; and houses the Statistical Analysis Center.

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